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Geology of North Creek Quadrangle. By WILLIAM J. MILLER.
New York State Museum, Bull. No. 170, 1914. Pp. 90, pls.
14, figs. 9, map 1.

This quadrangle lies wholly in Warren County, New York, in the southeastern Adirondacks. It is of geologic interest chiefly because of certain rock types and structures. At the present time no rocks of later age than Pre-Cambrian are present, but Paleozoic outliers just off the map seem to prove that late Cambrian and probably early Ordovician sediments have been removed. The Grenville series makes up the meta-sedimentary rocks, and the author believes the evidence favors their Archeozoic rather than Proterozoic age. This series has a limestone member of remarkable thickness, 10,000-12,000 feet, and below this is 3,000 feet of quite pure quartzite.

About 60 gabbro outcrops are shown on the map, usually with elliptical ground-plans. Their form is that of small stocks or bosses, rather than dikes. The author believes these gabbro occurrences furnish strong evidence in favor of Daly's magmatic stopping and assimilation hypothesis. The igneous masses were not intruded by pushing aside the country rock, but rather by a process of replacement. Marked primary variations in the gabbros and the presence of inclusions as xenoliths are cited in support of this theory and seem to make a strong case.

Garnets are present in the area in quantities of some economic importance. Some of the occurrences are attributed to the assimilation of Grenville sediments, and subsequent crystallization from "original magmas." This use of the term "original magma" for a magma that has assimilated considerable quantities of sediments is questionable.

W. B. W.

The Waverlian Formations of East Central Kentucky. By W. C. MORSE and A. F. FOERSTE. Kentucky Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 16. Pp. 76, figs. 5.

Stratigraphic relations of the Mississippian beds in Kentucky are of interest for economic reasons. In Ohio and West Virginia formations in the Waverly series are oil- and gas-producers and their extension into Kentucky is a fact of considerable importance.

This report covers twelve counties in the east-central part of the state. The beds were traced southward from known sections in Ohio,

making the correlations fairly certain. The sections show that toward the south the sandstones of the oil horizons of Ohio rapidly grade into shales. Even the shales of the Bedford and Berea formations become very thin although they do not disappear. These changes are unfavorable for oil-bearing sands in the southern part of the state.

A number of changes in correlations in formations of the Waverlian are made from those given in earlier Kentucky reports and in the Richmond Folio. The latter part of the bulletin treats of the possibilities of these beds in producing building stones and clays. If a map of the area covered by the report had been given it would have made part of the discussion more intelligible.

W. B. W.

The Geology of the Rolla Quadrangle. By WALLACE LEE. Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines, XII. Pp. 117, pls. 12, figs. 17, maps 2.

The area covered by this report is in the central Ozark region of Missouri and includes Phelps and Dent counties. The strata described include the Gasconade, Roubidoux, and Jefferson City formations. The general horizon is of interest because it includes part of the Ozarkian and the Canadian of Dr. Ubrich's classification. The author follows the usual classification, placing these beds in the Upper Cambrian. A few erosion remnants of Carboniferous age are found in the northeastern part of the area.

An interesting structural feature is found in a number of sink areas. The author believes it was developed from the caving and subsequent filling of solution cavities.

The economic products of this quadrangle are negligible and the chief value of the report lies in its contribution to the general stratigraphy of the region.

W. B. W.

Glass Sands of Oklahoma. By FRANK BUTTRAM. Oklahoma Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 10, 1913. Pp. 91, pls. 8, figs. 3.

Approximately one-half of this report is taken up with a general description of the glass industry. As the author is a chemist he has treated chemical processes in glass production rather fully.

Notable glass sand deposits of the state are limited to three areas: the Arbuckle Mountains, southeastern Oklahoma, and near Tahlequah,